FIVE YEARS AGO The M() H

First opened its doors to the public. We promised then to give to the people of Indiana a grade of clothing superior to any that had previously been offered them, and at prices lower than others asked for inferior qualities. We promised then to bring the Clothing business of Indianapolis to the level of that of any city in the country. How readily the public responded to our call is seen by the simple fact that to-day we occupy just twice the floor room we did when we opened five years ago.

We cordially invite the public to unite with us in celebrating the fifth anniversary of our opening to-morrow, Monday evening, from 7:30 to 10 o'clock. Our stores will be handsomely decorated, and most elegant souvenirs will be presented to every lady. The gentlemen will also be remembered with something useful.

Music by Miller's Full Orchestra:

For the benefit of our out-of-town friends who cannot be with us to-morrow evening, the interior decorations of our stores will remain all week.

MODEL CLOTHING CO

41 to 49 East Washington Street EIGHT STORES IN ONE. 2 to 22 South Pennsylvania Street EIGHT STORES IN ONE.

ROTHSCHILD, HAYS & CO., Proprietors.

In order to prepare for the opening, our stores will close Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Positively no goods sold Monday evening. After that we will show the finest line of Fall and Winter Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hats and Caps ever brought to Indianapolis. Open every evening this week till 9 o'clock.

FAIR WEEK

All Are Invited to Attend the Grand Opening Sale

Of the handsomest and most carefully selected stock of New Fall and Winter Dry Goods ever brought to Indianapolis.

Sale of New Fall Silks, Plushes and Velvets. 7,000 yards of Black Silk for 421/2c per yard. We regard it value

6,000 yards of Black Silk for 49c per yard. 8,000 yards of Black Silk, imported to sell \$1,25, opening price, 85c. Big lot of Black French Silks at 98c, \$1.10, \$1.22, \$1.35, \$1.48,

\$1.75 and \$1.95. These are all bargains that are bound to command your attention. One lot of Colored Silks for 72c. Big lot of Satines for 25c.

Great lot of Faille Française Silk for 98c and \$1.19 per yard. 75 boxes Silk Plush for 59c, worth \$1.00. 80 boxes 24-inch Silk Plush for 99c per yard, worth \$1.50,

Black Goods.

Fine Black Cashmeres for 10c, 121/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c and 45c. All extra width.

Silk Henrietta Cloth for 65c, 75c, 85c. 98c, \$1.22, \$1.35, \$1.75. These are all the grandest value ever shown.

Colored Dress Goods.

Fine Double-width Drape d'Omo Alama Cloth for 12c 20c, 25c. Double-width Cashmere for 12c, 20c, 25c. Silk Henrietta Cloth, all New Shades, for 721/2c, worth \$1.25. 1 1/2-yard wide Broadcloth for 85c, well worth \$1.35 per yard.

Great Cloak Sale.

500 New Wraps, elegantly trimmed, for \$3.95 each. 200 Seal Plush Sacks for \$15.00, worth \$25.00. 150 Seal Plush Sacks, elegant sealskin ornaments, for \$20.00, will be sold later for \$35.00.

Our \$45.00 Seal Plush Cloaks will be sold for \$30.00. See our CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, open Monday. 100 Seal Wraps for \$12.50 each, worth \$20.00.
See our BLANKETS, FLANNELS and TABLE LINENS.

Our Hosiery and Underwear all Opened Monday.

BROSNAN BROS

37 and 39 South Illinois St.

See the NEW LINES of FALL NECKWEAR for BOc

TAYLOR'S, 38 E. WASHINGTON ST

CHICAGO ART GLASS CO. STAINED, ORNAMENTAL and BEVELED GLASS.

ORNAMENTAL and BEVELED GLASS. Memorial Church Windows a Specialty. Designs and Estimates Furnished Free on Application. State Agent, INDIANAPOLIS, IND

FREE-TRADE ENGLAND.

Anxiety to Break Down the American Tariff System-The British Worker's Poverty.

"Gath's" Washington Letter, in Cincinnati En-I met here Mr. T. C. Crawford, whose name

is well known to all newspaper readers as having been in Europe for the New York World during the past two years. He came home on the ship with Mr. Blaine, and wrote all the reliable interviews with Mr. Blaine, except one. He wrote the Florence interview, in which Blaine emphasized his refusal to be nominated among the other candidates at Chicago. When I was in Europe last summer Mr. Crawford obtained for me facilities to go to the naval review and other places. I had a running talk with him about general things abroad. Said I:

"Do you find the English anxious on the subject of doing our trade and breaking down the

singular being in his understanding of the United States. For a nation so well set up in their own self-esteem as they are, especially in the self-esteem of their superior knowledge, they are the most incapable race alive to understand our institutions. They thought that when Cleveland issued that message or prociamation it was the end of the matter; that immedistely the tariffs would all come off, and they would come in and occupy the land. They were mystified and mortified when it was explained to them that the President could neither make nor break any la w; that his message was a mere recommendation. 'Oh, well,' they said, on bearing this, 'of course those manufacturing States will have to come in. They may resist him by force a while, but as he is the ruler and has expressed the policy it cannot be very

"Are the British doing well under free trade?"
"They may be able to show you some statistics to that effect, but to the naked eye and from what you hear by the ear they are the most unhappy beings to-day on the globe with respect to their trade. As prominent a man as they have in the country told me that they could not stand their free-trade policy more than five years longer unless some other nation or nations enlarged their market. They still insist that their doctrine is the correct one, provided all the world would adopt it. But every nation on the continent is living under a tariff, and then pouring the goods made by tariff into England to be soid. The United States is doing the same. We send no end of things over there, and they have to go in, under the law, free of duty. Then the British colonies have put up tariffs against British goods, and are manufacturing for themselves. The consequence is that they are struck everywhere. A grower of potatoes, vegetables and market produce in the interior of England told me that the French would land their apricots, grapes and garden vegetables in London and sell them cheaper than he could raise them. He said that his hot-houses and wall vines, etc., were valueless to him. The Belgians are selling them railroad engines. The nation they fear the most is the German, which nation they fear the most is the German, which has a very high tariff and is pouring into England, from Chemnitz, hosiery and all sorts of woolen and cotton goods. It is a notorious fact that the Americans who go over there are changing their orders from England to Germany, where, with a tariff, they are manufacturing cheaper than the English with free trade. It has been only recently that the Americans have looked into the manufactures of the continent, and when they get over there they continent, and when they get over there they seldom return to Great Britain. There is variety in design and accommodation to existing fashions among the continentals which the British are too slow to come to. You see that Germany extended its territory after the wars with France and Prussia, and the German cities began to grow rapidly. The government of Bismark considered that it was the first duty of a government to set its people to work. So they expanded their tariffs, gave protection to their mechanics, supervised the whole system of industry, and they have made Germany an alert, live nation. That is the nation the British fear; the Germans can make bridges and railroad iron, and many other things cheaper than the English, though the one has a tariff and the other has not. The feeling of anxiety is universal through the British islands. There

is a party growing rapidly into prominence called Free-trade party, which means nothing but a reciprocal tariff party, or, indeed, a tariff

party. It represents, in my opinion, to-day the majority sentiment of England." "Did you look into the alleged poverty in

"I did. and just before I came away. I have been in every country of Europe except Spain and Russia. I have been from half a dozen to a dozen times through Holland, France, Bel-gium, Switzerland and Italy. There is no nation in Europe with the amount of pauperism that you find in England. In the city of London at this moment there are one hundred thousand persons in the almshouses; there are three hundred thousand unemployed men in London. One of the greatest industries in that kingdom is the pawnshop. One of our Secrehe has, which is no very expensive house, the poor rate or poor tax alone for the support of paupers is thirty-two guineas a year, or about \$160. This is merely to support the poor of his parish. It is equivalent to nearly the full taxes on a similar bouse in one of our great cities." Mr. Crawford continued: "When I was at Manchester one of my friends there said to me on Saturday night: 'I want to take you to one of our representative pubs.' Pub means a public house. 'This is the night for the men to come there.' He asked me to a drinking-bouse which had there different men to a drinking-bouse which had three different apartments, first-class. "I should think so. But the Englishman is a second-class and third-class. In each compartdrink differed correspondingly. In the lowest compartment you get the lowest kind of beer and alcohol; in the next you get a better grade, and in the third you get the best grade. I went there and found the place crowded chiefly with what are called natives. They come in there on Saturday nights about 7 o'clock and stay until the place closes up. In that time the proprietor told me that the average drink of a man would be about four gallons of beer. They just drank it down by the pint. I was introduced to the proprietor, who told me the modus operandi. Said he: 'These men get their wages on Saturday, and the first thing they do is to lay in their houses the supply of meat and bread. The next thing they do is to go and take their clothes out of pawn. Their clothes are continually in pawn except on Sundays. What is left over after they have made this provision and redeemed their clothes they spend at the public house for beer. 'Now,' said he, 'you must come here Monday and you will see the other side of the question. On Monday the women take the same clothes which have been taken out of pawn on Sunday and put them back into the pawnshop. Then, having the money, it is their day to treat themselves. They come here and fill up with beer just like the husbands. The next Saturday the husband redeems the clothes. puts in the hard provisions, and comes in and fills up with beer with what he has left.' I asked him how much he made a year at this public house. He replied £3,000 a year, or \$15,000. Such is the condition of the operative in England, and it is especially hard in their man-ufacturing centers like Manchester. There is no disparagement of this statement. I saw it with my own eyes."

Successful Fight Against Saloons.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WINCHESTER, Sept. 15 .- Winchester now has but one saloon, the licenses of all other retailers of liquor having expired and they having failed to get a reissue so far. The W. C. T. U. of this city have been push ing the fight against them. At the June term of the commissioners court the union obtained a continu. ance of the cases to the September term, on the ground of being unable to procure certain evidence and make certain proof which they alleged could be made. The cases at this term of court were set down for the last day. By the management of the attorney for the remonstrators the only case in which trial was attempted was postponed till time of adjournment of the court, and before the case of the applicant was made out. Now the court has adjourned and the cases are again continued until December. In view of such discouragements a part, at least, of the applicants will remove to more congenial quarters.

Determined Not To Be Arrested. QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 15 .- Game Warden Pipino and Constable Sacre attempted to arrest a fisherman named Rodenbauer, Thursday, for violating the fish laws, but, after a desperate fight, he escaped. Yesterday he was in the city with a double-barreled gun. After riding about the streets for a while he went home. In the afternoon four officers went out to arrest him, and were ordered off the premises. After some parleying firing was begun, and detective Purcell was wounded in the leg. The officers then retired, and Rodenbauer barricaded himself in his house. He is said to be armed with a Winchester and two shot-guns. The house is surrounded by police, but Rodenbauer had not surrendered at the latest ad-

FAIR.

If you mean as to Fair weather, we tell you about that every morning. If you mean as to State Fair, you will find out all about that this week. But if you want

THE GREAT FAIR

You must come to THE WHEN, wherein all Five Departments of this vast store are piled high with the fullest, freshest, lines of all goods for Man and Boy, in Fall and Winter weights.

HATS FOR ALL,

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES, BOYS' CLOTHES, MEN'S CLOTHES,

Underwear, Outerwear, Furnishing Goods, Rubber Goods, Good Goods.

Always one price below all competition.

THEWHEN

EXPLOSION AND FIRE.

Two Men Killed and Several Badly Hurt-Pecuniary Loss, About \$125,000. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 15 .- A terrific explo-

sion occurred at the mill of the National Milling Company, on Merwin street, early this morning. The mill took fire and was destroyed, entailing a loss of \$125,000, on which there was an insurance of \$75,000. There were eighteen men in the mill at the time of the explosion. One, Peter Geirman, perished in the flames. Four others, Joe Vanniel, William Straw, Sterling Barber and John Blake, were seriously burned and injured. Six men escaped without injury. Seven others are unaccounted for, and it is thought at least three of them are dead in the ruins. The following are the names of the killed and injured: Peter Geirmann, employed in in the warehouse, twenty-two years old, unmarried, killed; Emil Huisgen, miller, twenty-three, years old, unmarried, killed; William Strah, packer, twenty years old, unmarried, right side of face and hands seriously burned, will recover; Sterling Barbar, coller, twenty-one years old. Sterling Barber, roller, twenty-one years old, unmarried, face and body burned and thigh old, face and hands burned; Frank Luby, assistant miller, cut in skull, face and hands burned.

Other Fires. PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 15.—Risman & Roeder's furniture factory, at Tacoma, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$40,000; insurance,\$8,000. FLORENCE, Wis., Sept. 15 .- The business portion of this town was wiped out by fire late yesterday afternoon. Forty-six buildings were burned. The loss is estimated at \$75,000, and the insurance at \$20,-

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 15.—Fire which broke out late last night at Norwalk, O., destroyed a whole block of frame buildings, causing a loss of \$50,000, on which there is little insurance. The city was practically without water, and the flames were controlled only through the efforts of the citizens.

HELENA, M. T., Sept. 15.—Fire last night at Spo-kane Falls, W. T., destroyed fourteen frame business houses and dwellings, including those of Whitehouse, jewelry: Skertt & Donnelly, shoes; Kohthouse, no-tions, and Morgan's hospital. Large brick business blocks and hotels in the immediate vicinity were slightly damaged. The losses and insurance have not been ascertained.

The President on Club Organizations. NEW YORK, Sept. 15 .- Hon. Chauncey F. Black, president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, to-day received the following letter from President Cleveland:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14, 1888. Hon. Channey F. Black, President, etc. My Dear Sir—The papers which you kindly sent for my perusal, touching the scope, method and pur-poses of the Association of Democratic Clubs, have strengthened my belief in the extreme importance of such organizations as have been thus associated. The struggle upon which we have entered is in behalf of the people—the plain people of the land—and they must be reached. We do not proceed upon the theory that they are to be led by others who may or may not be in sympathy with their interests. We have undertaken to teach the voters as free, independent citizens, intelligent enough to see their rights, interested enough to insist upon being treated justly, and patriotic enough to desire their country's welfare. Thus this campaign is one of information and organization. Every citizen should be regarded as a thoughtful, responsible voter, and he should be furnished the means of examining the issues involved in the pending canvass for himself. I am convinced that no agency is so effective to this end as the clubs which have been formed i all parts of the country and making their influence felt in every neighborhood. By a systematic effort they make the objects of the Democratic party under-stood by the fair and calm discussion of the Democratic position in this contest, and among those with whom their members daily come in contact; and by preventing a neglect of the duty of suffrage on election day, these clubs will become, in my opinion, the most important instrumentality yet devised for promost important instrumentancy, mosting the success of our party.

Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Railway Accident Caused by Forest Fires. EAST SAGINAW, Sept. 15 .- An accident is reported on the Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron railroad, resulting from forest fires. Express train No. 3, due here at 6 o'clock last evening, left Bad Axe on time. Ten miles out, while running at a speed of twenty miles an hour, the train ran on a piece of track beneath which the ties had burned. The engine, express and bag-gage car and two cosches left the rails, ran along the ground about two lengths of the train, and then the engine turned over in the ditch. The engineer, fireman and express messenger were thrown clear of the wreck, and escaped with bruises and burns. The fire

on the track immediately communicated to the coaches, and passengers and crew barely had time to run through the train and escape by the rear coaches before ever/particle of wood-work in the train was burned. The moke was dense, and the engineer, fireman and expressmen believed those in the rear of them on the train had been burned to death until they reached a telegraph office and wired back for particulars. particulars.

Montgomery County Fair. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Sept 15 .- The ninth annual fair of the Montgomery County Fair Association closed yesterday after a successful exhibition in every particular. During the existence of the association the grounds have been paid for, seven buildings erected for the exhibitors, the entire grounds supplied with water by a water-works system, thus making it rank next to the State fair. Besides this a race track and a bicycle track have been built. The 2:23 trot was wen by Edwin Q. followed by Almont, St. Elmo and J. Montgomery; time, 2:31, 2:30 g. 2:32, 2:29 g. The three-minute trot was wen by Miss Fallake, and Daisy R. second; time, 2:48, 2:44 g. 2:55. The free-for-all, on Thursday, was wen by Williard M., with Gray Harry second; time, 2:25 1-3, 2:26 g. 2:24 g. On Friday the free-for-all pace was won by Edwin Q in three straight heats, with St. Elmo second; time, 2:30 g. 2:32, 2:27. The 2:35 trot was wen by Rocky Road, with Stella P. second; time, 2:39, 2:35 g. 2:31 g. The running races during the fair were won by the following: On Wednesday, half mile Barney by the following: On Wednesday, half mile, Barney M., time, .52, :53; on Thursday, mile and repeat, Barney M. first, Carrie W. second, time, 1:51, 1:52 9. The bicycle races were a new feature, and resulted The bicycle races were a new feature, and resulted as follows: For club championship—Won by Lou Lee, with Hubert Wilhite second, the prize being a pair of Victor ball pedals. The half-mile novice was won by Cray, of Potato Creek, followed by Shobe, of Linden. Half mile, open—Won by Lou Lee, Herman Gilkey second; time, 1:36. One mile. State champion-ship—First, Ed. Hulman, of Terre Haute; second, A. B. Taylor, of Indianapolis; third, Lou Lee; time, 3:13. Four-mile lap race—Ed. Hulman, first, 76 points; L. Hollingsworth, second, 65 points; A. B. Taylor, third, 61 points; time, 6:13. One mile, open—First, Hubert Wilhite; second, John Alfrey; third, Herbert Gilkey; time, 3:23. Two-mile championship—First, John Alfrey; second, Hubert Wilhite; time, 6:45. Consolation race—First, Hubert Wilhite; second, John Alfrey; time, 3:30.

Two Women Keep a Secret.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 15 .- A supposed man named Miller, who with his alleged wife and child had lived near Sioux City, la., four years, was convicted last May of horse stealing and sent to Ft. Madison. In the hospital there it was discovered that Miller was in fact a women, and she was sent to the Anamosa prison. Miller's reputed wife was hunted up and the child supposed to be her's was found to be the child of people named Moe. It was taken from her and restored to its parents. The woman claims to have married the Miller woman supposing she was a man, and to have lived with her as wife to cover up the

Miller woman's deception. W. L. Scott Declines to Rup.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 15 .- The Democratic congres sional conferees, who renominated Hon. W. L. Scott to-day, in spite of his declination, were notified to day by wire by Mr. Scott that he would not mecon sider his declination. He asserts positively that even if elected without any effort on his part he would not accept the office. Mr. Scott's constituency in this district, and particularly the agriculturists, are greatly put out at Mr. Scott's withdrawal from the House. The names of Hon. J. C. Brady, Mayor of Erie, and Hon. James C. Burns, of the last Legislature, are prominently mentioned. Mr. Brady is one of Mr. Scott's most trusted political friends, but he has de clined to be a candidate.

Lynched by Colored Men. RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 15,-A mob composed of a hundred negroes entered the jail at Whiteville, Columbia county, Wednesday night, having forced the jailer, at the point of a revolver, to give up the keys, and took out Sherman Farrier, colored, and hanged him. He was accused of outraging Mrs. Sasser, an aged white woman, on the 26th of August. On his breast was placed a card with the words: "We will protect our women. Beware!"

Miss Watson's Startling Experience. DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 15 .- Miss Laura Watson, of Algona, was struck by lightning during a shower yesterday. Her hat was burned from her head, two large holes were burned through her waterproof and clothing, and her back was badly scorched. One of her shoes was torn from her foot and thrown several feet distance. She was badly shocked, but will recover.

Boy Fatalty Shot,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 15 .- Clyde Keely, the eight year-old son of Peter Keely, of this city, was fatally shot, to-night, while playing with a revolver which was supposed to be unloaded. The weapon was in some manner discharged, and the ball lodged in his brain. MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL

Modern Inventions Reduce Warfage to Something Like a Scientific Basis.

Facts About Past and Present Agricultural Productions of Egypt-The Charges Against Representative Stahlnecker.

Rifles with Which a Man May Be Shot and Killed at 1,500 Yards.

Secial to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 .- An old regular arms officer who was with Custer on many of his came paigns, and who has seen twenty years of Indian campaigning, and who fought during . the war, was discussing to-day the improvements which have been made recently in fire-arms. He said: "I have just attended some of the 'shoots' for the regular army, and have, during the past year or two participated in a number of exhibition shooting contests where men in all branches of life were contestants. It is smazing, the improvements which have been made in rifles and side-arms during the past few years. I remember that in 1877-only eleven years ago-we were in a terrible Indian fight on the Western frontier, and some Indians were located in trees at a distance of only four hundred yards from our men, and they were, with what was then considered a finely improved rifle, outting down our soldiers. The officer is command called up his sharpshooters, and directed them to dislodge the Indians from the trees. The men instantly measured the distance with their eyes, and replied that they were belpless: that those Indians were four hundred yards away, and that their guns would not carry with any degree of accur racy that distance. We were finally compelled to form a line and make a charge with three or four companies to dislodge three or four Indians-We would encounter no such difficulty now The only thing that would be necessary would would be distodged with as much accuracy as if it were only fifty yards distant. I can easily remember (for it was only twelve or fifteen years ago) when we began our practice for taryears ago) when we began our practice for target work. We started in at a distance of a bundred yards and then lengthened by increasing the distance twenty-five yards at a time. Now we never think of starting a recruit in at target practice under a distance of two hundred yards, and we have rifles which we shoot with a high degree of accuracy one thousand yards, and will kill a man at a distance of fifteen hundred yards. I have men in my command, who, with their globed sights, will take a rife and hit a man almost every shot at a distance of six or eigh

hundred yards. "One of the improvements which will be made in the charge of guns will be in the heavy reduction of the weight of lead in the cartridge. We will presently be shooting only one-third as much lead, and probably more powder, than as present. The guns we have now have a recot of one hundred and sixty pounds, which would indicate too much powder is already being used. But with the reinforced cartridess which are coming into use we can shoot three times as much weight of powder as of lead. A bullet of thirty-two caliber will carry as far as one of forty-two, and will do as effective service. In fact it is held, and I believe truly, that a thirtytwo caliber ball will do more effective service than one of forty-two caliber, even if the powder is increased proportionately behind the large ball. It is not a matter of surface in the bullete of rifles or side-arms when effectiveness is con-sidered. A needle fired through a man's heart or brain will kill him as quickly as a minie ball. The army intends to devote a great deal more attention to pistol practice in the future than i

has in the past. The use of the side arm has been greatly enhanced by not only the cavalry tactics and drills, but by the infanter.

When we have our mondailed so the use with great accuracy a rifle at a distance of one thousand yards and the carbine six hundred yards, and can on the run or in the saddle fire ristols with reasonable participations. pistols with reasonable cestainty a distance of from two to four hundred yards, warfare, with its dynamite and torpedoes, is getting down to something like a scientific basis."

AGRICULTURE IN EGYPT.

Present Productions of a Land That Once Raised Grain for the World. special to the Indianapolls Journal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 .- It would seem from the reports just received on the subject at the Department of State that agriculture in Egypt has not improved during the last three or four thousand years. The implements used in the rural districts and the machinery employed in some of the smaller villages are almost identical with those which were used five thousand years ago. The ass, the cow and the camelwork side by side with women drawing implements which were patterned after those used by Abraham, Moose and other patriarche who lived before the days of Christ. One of the most interesting reports received on the subject is from Consul Cardwell, and is dated at Cairo, Erypt, July 11, last. In the course of his observations on the subject of Egyptian agriculture, Consul

"Nature produces a singular country, wherein people, the one and the other seemingly absorlutely dependent upon that and those which ave been and which must be. The Nile is not thore unalterable in its course and in its floods than the agencies of production and reproduc-tion in a land nourished by it since terrestrial symmetry was evolved. For thousands of years before Moses promised his followers a land drinking 'water of heaven,' where the Israelitish cultivator would be spared the toil, as in Egypt, of watering his seed with his foot, have the methods of cultivating the soil been unchanged. Ancient Egyptians even surpassed modern Egyptians in agriculture. The country produced more, and there was greater public and private wealth than now. More land was in cultivation under the Biarsobs than under the Pashas; the broad and extended seaconst was not a marshy waste; Lake Moeris was in existence; there were more canals, more irrigation, more cultivated fields, greater harvests and greater independence. Egypt was rich and powerful, the kingdom of great conquerors, the nourisher of powerful and invincible armies. Then she laid other countries under contribution; impressed hundreds of thousands of captive foreigners to accomplish the greatest works of human creation; had milled the greatest works of human creation in the greatest works of human creat ions of treasure in store, and grain for a famishing world. Now the superficial area under cultivation is far less than it used to be. There is not so much irrigation, and not as bountiful production; there is public and priva'e poverty; the magnificence of a nation has departed; Egypt produces no conquerors, but has become the home of the conquered. Yet, in this wretched condition, with her people taxed as they never have been before, simply to gratify foreign greed, Egyptians live; and, besides ob-taining a sustenance, such as it is, in 1887, they experted a production valued at nearly \$55,000, 000, without discussing the foreign pressure, which makes Egyptians deny themselves every human comfort.

"In 1887 it is estimated there were in cultiva-tion in Egypt 4,961,462 feddans, (one feddan is 1.20 acres), but the crops cultivated for the same year covered 6,134,364 feddans. This is owing to what is known as intensive farming. causing the same soils to produce more than one causing the same soils to produce more than one crop in one year. There are three sensons of crop production in Egypt—chitwi, the winter season; sefi, summer; nili, antumn, or season of the Nile inundation. Therefore, in consequence of these different seasons of vegetation in one year we find the entire optivable soil of the country subjected in the Delta, or Bower of Egypt, to the production of four crops in three years; and in the Nile valley, or Uppot Egypt, to seven productions in six years. In certain localities, where the soils are of superior quality and the conditions of irrigation most quality and the conditions of irrigation most favorable, the proportions above indicated are

"Analysis of crops shows that wheat is com-paratively more largely produced in Upper than in Lower Egypt, while bersim is nearly twice at extensively cultivated in the Delta. There are now over 930,000 feddans cultivated in Lower Egypt in cotton, and very nearly 110,000 in Upper Egypt. Beans are comparatively nearly twice as extensively cultivated in Upper Egypt as in the delta, while Indian corn is mainly produced in the latter than the latter tha duced in the latter, the reverse being the case with donra. Barley is about evenly cultivated in both sections, while rice is almost wholly produced in the Delta and near the sea coast Twelve-thirteenths of the sugar cane is produced in Upper Egypt. Lupines, tobacco and